

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

United States of America,

Plaintiff,

v.

Criminal Case No. 18-20802

Juan Richards,

Sean F. Cox

United States District Court Judge

Defendant.

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OPINION & ORDER
DENYING DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE

In this criminal action, Defendant Juan Richards (“Defendant”) was convicted of Conspiracy to Distribute Controlled Substances and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The matter is before the Court on Defendant’s Motion for Compassionate Release under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), which is based upon concerns about the ongoing novel coronavirus pandemic (“COVID-19”). This motion asks the Court to allow Defendant to serve the remainder of his sentence at home because he is concerned that he could contract the virus, and that he may be vulnerable to severe illness if he were to contract it because of his medical conditions. The Court concludes that a hearing is not warranted and orders that the motion will be decided based upon the briefs. As explained below, the Court shall DENY the motion because: 1) Defendant poses a danger to the community and thus his release would not be consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission; and 2) because the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) sentencing factors do not favor his release.

BACKGROUND

In this criminal case, Defendant pleaded guilty to Conspiracy to Distribute Controlled

Substances (one kilo or more of heroin). In exchange for his guilty plea, the Government agreed to dismiss other charges, – which included possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime. In his plea agreement, Defendant agreed to forfeit his interest in several firearms and ammunition that was seized. Defendant was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by this Court.

Defendant has served less than twenty percent of his sentence. Defendant is currently housed at FCI Elkton.

Defendant is 43 years old. It is undisputed that Defendant has a history of diabetes, hypertension, and asthma. Defendant filed his Motion for Compassionate Release asserting that he is at risk of an adverse outcome if he were to contract the virus.

The Government acknowledges that Defendant exhausted his administrative remedies but opposes the motion on the merits.

ANALYSIS

Defendant’s Motion for Compassionate Release is brought under 18 U.S.C. §3582(c)(1)(A) and asks this Court to allow him to serve the remainder of his sentence in home confinement.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), the Court may reduce an imposed sentence if it determines that “extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction.” On top of making this finding, the Court must also consider the sentencing factors described in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and decide if a sentence reduction would be “consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A).

U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.13 (U.S. Sentencing Comm’n 2018) is the

“applicable policy statement” with which the Court must comply when considering Defendant’s request for compassionate release. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Section 1B1.13 explains that a defendant must “not [be] a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community” under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) **and** must fit within at least one of four categories of “extraordinary and compelling reasons.” Those categories are: “Medical Condition of the Defendant,” “Age of the Defendant,” “Family Circumstances,” and “Other Reasons.”

In sum, a defendant seeking compassionate release must present extraordinary and compelling circumstances, must have § 3553(a)’s sentencing factors weigh in his favor, must not be a threat to others as determined by § 3142(g), and must fit within one of the four categories in § 1B.13 of the Sentencing Guidelines.” *United States v. Shah*, 2020 WL 1934930 at *1 (E.D. Mich. April 22, 2020) (citations omitted). *United States v. Murphy*, 2020 WL 2507619 at *3-4 (E.D. Mich. May 15, 2020).

Here, it is undisputed that Defendant has hypertension and asthma. He also has a history of diabetes but it appears to be controlled without insulin (ie, controlled by diet alone). The Government acknowledges that given the heightened risk that COVID poses to someone with those conditions, Defendant has likely satisfied the first eligibility threshold for compassionate release during this pandemic.

But the Government persuasively argues that Defendant is ineligible for compassionate release because he is a danger to the community. Section 1B1.13(2) permits release only if a “defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community, as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g).” The record does not support such a finding in this case, where Defendant’s conviction in this case stemmed from his role in a large-scale drug trafficking

operation, and where Defendant has two prior drug convictions.

The § 3553(a) factors, including Defendant's history and characteristics, seriousness of the offense, promoting respect for the law, and providing just punishment also weigh against Defendant's request for compassionate release. Defendant's criminal conduct was serious, as he was involved in a large-scale drug trafficking operation. And allowing Defendant to be released after serving less than twenty percent of his sentence would not promote respect for the law or proper deterrence, provide just punishment, and avoid unwanted sentencing disparities. This Court concludes that Defendant is not an appropriate candidate for the extraordinary remedy of compassionate release.

CONCLUSION & ORDER

For the reasons set forth above, **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion for Compassionate Release is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Sean F. Cox

Sean F. Cox

United States District Judge

Dated: September 11, 2020